tive, entrance to public office by examination, and censorship. The second part of the question is solved by safeguarding the people with the power of election, power of recall, power of initiation of new laws, and power of revision of abolition or abolition of old laws.

III. SOCIALISM

Before using Socialism as a means to solve our social problems we must first find out the focus of all our problems. Many people in the West have taken material problems as the central point in human history. We must reject that false idea and centre all our problems around the welfare of the people. If we can only clearly understand that and then study the actual conditions in China, we shall come to see that none of the forms of Socialism developed in the West are fitted for our country. There are two other basic facts which we have also to recognize:—(i) that we do not have very rich people in China as there are in the West—we have only the poor and the very poor; (2) that our commerce and industry have not yet been developed. All we need now is to prevent rather than to remedy the evils arising from modern industry and commerce.

Take the land problem as an example. We do not have great landlords as they have in the West. But since land is vitally related to the people we ought to work out a preventive policy now. Our policy is easy and simple. First, the Government

should tax or buy all lands according to their value. Second, the value of the land should be fixed by